SUBSCRIBER

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bas, bas, black sheep. Have you say wool! Yes, sire no, sire three bags full— One for my master, one for my dame, And one for the little boy who cries in the lane.

Is all woven and fashioned into garments. It has passed the stage of tariff discussion and is offered in Strictly All-Wool Lightweight Suits at



And in finely - finished, handsomely - made Suits, fit for any parlor, at \$7.50 and \$10.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

It's the first time a rate so low as \$2.50 for round trip, and good for so long as five days has ever been offered by this popular line. On all trains Sept. 1, and for special fast train leaving Indianapolis Sunday, Sept. 2, 7:30 a.m., the rate will be \$2.50 for round trip. Tickets will be good for return on all trains to and including train leaving Cincinnati 7:10 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

THE MENNERCHOR

And INDIANAPOLIS TURNVEREIN have chosen this occasion (and the Big Four line) to visit Cincinnati. Tickets can be procured of the members of these societies, and they respectfully ask their friends and the public to patronize them. Tickets will also be on sale at the Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, and at the Union Depot. Cincinnati's attractions are many and of the best.

The Exposition, the "Fall of Babylon," the Zoological
Garden and the ever-pleasant Hill-tops. The Big
Four is the shortest, the time on this road is much quicker than any other, and it lands its passengers in SEE OUR SPECIAL RATES.

The net harvest excursion will be Sept. 11.
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana at less than one-

To points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Lousiiana and Georgia tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 3.
Oskaloosa, Ia., and return, \$12.05. Tickets will
be sold Sept. 3 to Sept. 10, account of Iowa Yearly Meeting; good thirty days for return.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

For tickets, eleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

SAVED FROM A WOULD-BE BIGAMIST.

A Physician Tries to Bribe His Wife to Declare That She Is Dead.

New York, Aug. 30 .- Dr. Chas. S. Miller, of 300 West Twelfth street, who was arrested in Newark, on Monday night, for failure to support his family, was sent to jail to-day in default of \$500 bonds. The bonds were intended to secure the payment to the wife of \$10 per week.

Dr. Miller started out in business in Newark some years ago with flattering prospect and built up a lucrative practice. He disappeared from his home three or four years ago, and his wife and family sought information of his whereabouts in vain until recently. A widow named Chamberlain was among Dr. Miller's patients in this city. Through her he became acquainted with Miss Minnie, her eighteen-year-old daughter. He said he was a widower, and when he offered himself in marriage she accepted him. Miller's married sister learned of the engagement, and hoping to save Miss Chamberlain, informed her that Miller had a wife living. Miller denied it and inserted in wife if alive to call on Miss Chamberlain. Mrs. Miller let her husband know that she had seen the advertisement, and he made the startling proposition to her that she should say to Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter that she had stood at the death-bed of his wife. With this falsehood she was to purchase a comfortable

The wife seemed to consent, and Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter were taken by the Doctor to Newark on Monday to listen to the convincing proof of his wife's death. Mrs. Miller, however, consulted City Attorney Wilcox, of Newark, and when the Doctor and his companions reached that city a detective was on hand to arrest him. Miss Chamberlain was terribly shocked, and bitterly upbraided her false lover. The Doctor is about forty years of age and a man of fine appearance.

living which he said he would provide for her.

Dead at 106.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 30 .- Mrs. Nancy Jones, widow of Shadrack Jones, and mother of Mrs. Barney Tiernan, of this city, died Tuesday night of extreme old age. Though her age was fixed at 106 years, it is probable that it exceeded that by several years, as her familiarity with scenes and incidents dated back to the first years of the revolutionary war. The Newspublished an interview with Mrs. Jones, some four or five years ago, at which time, though much enfeebled from old age, she seemed to retain her memory to a marked degree. Though unable to state her age, she seemed to remember distinctly the circumstances of her father taking his flint and steel rifle from the walls of the old log cabin and going to battle for American inde-

Woman Charged with Arson.

. Howell, Mich., Aug. 30.-Mrs. H. M. Du-bots, of Oak Grove, 18 in jail here, charged with arson. Her husband carried home a can of oil. and after filling a lamp sat the can in its accus tomed place and went to bed. He was aroused from his sleep by fire, and hastily dressing got his wife and children out of the building. He then re-entered the house, put out the flames, and discovered that coal oil had been scattered over the entire house. Mrs. Dubois evinced considerable nervousness, and was asked about the oil. The oil could not be found, and at the instance of a local insurance agent the woman was arrested. The house was insured, as was also Mr. Dubois's life, and there is a suspicion that the insurance prompted the firing of the

ST. PAUL, Aug. 30 .- The Pioneer Press re-

High License in Minnesota.

views the first year of high license in Minnesota and finds that the system has proved all its friends claimed for it. There are in that State only 1,597 saloons now, against 2,806 when the law went into effect. A decrease in the consumption of liquor is shown in nearly every county. Low groggeries have been closed up and the liquor business is under better police supervision. Under the old system the average cost of a license was about \$300, and the total approximate income was about \$850,000. Under the high license the average cost of permission to sell is about \$650, and the total approximate income is about \$1,100,000.

The Grangers' Picnic.

WILLIAMS GROVE, Pa., Aug. 30 .- Thirty-five thousand people were at the Granger's exhibition to-day. Hon. Norman J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered a very sensational address on agricultural pursuits this morning. Mrs. Belva Lockwood followed in a long speech in which she declared the tariff question a bugbear and criticised the President for writing the retaliation message. She lauded in the highest terms the party which she represents. The picnic will close to-morrow.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FRIDAY-Nearly stationary temperature, except in the northern part of the State, which will be cooler and rainy.

"'Tis a wise base-ball player that knoweth his own trousers after he scores on a slide."

It depends, of course, a good deal on the club he belongs to. But for the thousands who are not base-ball players and belong to no club it is a wiser man that knows his own trousers after he wears them awhile, unless he buys them at THE WHEN. The goods we sell don't go to pieces the first time they are rained on. They are made to wear. They are warranted and guaranteed to be just as represented, and they are always one price lower than anybody.

TREASURES OF THE SEA.

Progress of the Work of Uncovering the Wreck of a Ship that Was Sunk in 1798.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.-The Times of this morning publishes the following report of the operations of the steamship City of Long Branch, which is now anchored off Cape Henlopen, outside the breakwater, searching for the treasure which went down on the British sloop of war, DeBraak, in May, 1798. The work is being done under the direction of Dr. Seth Pancoast and Captain Charles A. Adams, U. S. navy, who has been detailed by the government for the work. The discipline on board the steamship is very strict, and everything is done in a systematic manner. The bottom of the ocean has been dredged and explored by the divers for a considerable distance, and every elevation carefully noted on the chart. After going over the bottom for a mile square from the point at which pilot McCracken's notes said the De Braak eack, a mound five feet high, 100 feet long and forty feet in width, was found in sixty feet of water. No other marked elevation was discovered within a radius of one mile. This mound is about 700 feet south of the location named by McCracken. When the grappling irons caught on this mound the points showed a slight trace of verdigris. This was considered a favorable sign, as verdigris is due to copper. An anchor was put out, and a buoy marks the spot. Diver Charles F. Fredrick was sent down to make an examination, and a probe which he drove into the mound was brought up with its point covered with verdigris. The records show that, besides the treasure, the De Braak had seventy tons of copper in her hold when she sank, and was coppered above the water line. This was something unusual in ships of her day. The City of Long Branch is now anchored directly over this spot. The steamboat is fitted out with all the modern machinery for raising sunken vessels. A large Bush wrecking pump, which makes 600 revolutions a minute and can discharge from eight to ten tons of solid matter per hour, is placed smidand is under the special charge of submarine engineer Charles F. Pike and his assistant, Lewis Pike. A twenty-horse-power engine is used to run the pump. while another engine supplies the divers with air. The old-style hand air-pump has been entirely discarded. The air is forced through water into a receiving tank, and a regular presssure of sixty pounds to the square inch is kept up. All sorts of grapples, drags and probes have been provided, and the outfit of the expedition is said to be the most complete ever sent out. Diver Pedrick, while exploring the mound, found his probe imbedded in a small piece of wood. He signaled for a rope, and while waiting for it to be lowered sat down on the mound. His hand came in contact with another piece of wood, about five feet long. These pieces were sent to the surface and dried. In the larger piece several bolts of the style used by ship-builders of 100 years ago were found. The iron had oxidized considerable, but enough remained to show they were made by hand. A chemical analysis of these bolts showed the presence of copperas, which is thought to be due to the galvanic action of the salt water, iron and cooper somewhere in the immediate vicinity. The wood, experts say, is oak and teak-wood, of which the De Braak was built. A sounding pipe, which was lost during the preliminary soundings, was recovered in the mound by diver Pedrick on Monday. The big suction was run down and the work of pumping the mound out was commenced. As the tide runs very strong between the capes, and a diver must direct the big suction at the bottom, the work can only be done at slack water, and is necessarily slow. Diver Edward Hickman agrees with his colleague Pedrick, who says the mound could be pumped out in five days if they

"We are all satisfied that the De Brank was sunk on May 25, 1798, with its prisoners and treasure, and, while many vessels have gone down near there, we know of no large vessel except the De Braak anywhere noar Carther's Mound. It is an established fact that a wreck or any obstruction will, in the course of time, become covered up by the wash of the tide back and forth, and a bar is formed. There is sixty feet of water over the mound, and, of course, it is too deep to form a bar, but the tide has washed back and forth until the wreck has been covered and the mound formed. The wreck itself may be found some distance between the levels. I cannot swear that this vessel is the De Braak until we bring up something marked with the broad arrow, but everything leads up to that belief. We know she had a large amount of copper on board and a copper bottom. Everything brought to the surface so far shows the presence of copper. Although we have carefully examined every foot of the bottom within a radius of a mile from the bearings taken by pilot McCracken, no trace of copper is found at any other point, and we therefore think we are now over the right spot. If we are, there is no doubt of our getting everything that was in her when she wentdown."

could work at it steadily, but, as they can only

work for about three hours a day, it will proba-

bly take a week to find out just what is there.

Both Captain Adams and the divers feel satis-

fied there is a wreck of a vessel lying under the

mound. In speaking of the matter, yesterday,

Captain Adams said:

Yesterday the big suction was sent down again and the pump started. Diver Hickman directed it at the bottom of the ocean. Soon immense volumes of water came out of the six-inch discharge pipe and was caught in a screen, which allowed the smaller particles to run through. When Hickman jammed the suction into the mound great quantities of shells were brought up and deposited in the screen. The visitors stood near watching mud and water. Two of the crew, armed with big scoops, were kept busy shoveling the shells from the screen to the deck. Suddenly one of them called out, "Here's wood." In an instant everyone was excited. The man picked a piece of black substance which looked like mud from his shovel and handed it to engineer Pike, who turned it over to Captain Adams. After a careful examination he broke a piece off and said, "Yes, gentlemen, that is wood. Perhaps it is a piece of the Braak." The lump brought up was about the size of a man's fist. Under the microscope the fiber could be plainly traced, and every one pronounced it teakwood. As the tide was running very strong. Diver Hickman had to come up and the pump was stopped. Engineer Pike estimated that between four and five tons of solid matter had been discharged through the pipe during the half-hour it was at work, and said it was working satisfactorily, about 40 per cent. of the discharge being solid matter. After diver Hickman had put on his every-day clothes and solaced himself with his pipe, be said: "I think if I could have stayed down at the bottom for another hour I would have found something. I've got a hole in the edge of the mound five feet deep, and I think will soon find out what's down there. If we only have good weather for a week I feel sure something will turn up to pay us for all our trouble. If we get the treasure, and I think we are pretty close to it now, both Pedrick

and myself will be rich men. It was impossible

for me to stay down any longer, as the tide was

so strong it carried my feet from under me. I think in a very short time now we will be hoist-

ine up old brass cannons, and then gold will come by the bucketful."

THE LIES ABOUT HARRISON

Mr. Jno. C. New Has Something to Say in Relation to the Statements of Bailey.

The Offer Made by the Journal Is Repeated, and Authors of the Charges Invited to Make Affidavit as to Their Truthfulness.

Democrats Dismayed Over the Result of the Politing of Indiana and New York.

Mr. Charles H. Litchman, the General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Declares for Harrison, Morton and Protection.

BAILEY'S LIES.

Hon. John C. New Talks About the Alleged Proof Offered by Bailey's Crew. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.-Hon, John C. New was

at the Republican national headquarters to-day and had something to say about the alleged proof which the executive board of District Assembly 106, K. of L., of Indianapolis, claim to have in answer to the reward of \$2,000 offered by the Journal to any man who would prove that General Harrison said that one dollar a day is enough for a workingman. Mr. New said he had read the telegram from Indianapolis, stating that the secretary of the Knights of Labor had called upon his paper to pay the \$2,000 because some unknown party testified that Harrison did say that one dollar a day was enough wages for the workingmen participating in the strike of 1877, and characterized the strikers as lawbreakers unworthy the title of citizens. Mr. New added: "If any reputable citizen, makes an affidavit that General Harrison said this, I have the money in bank to more than pay the \$2,000 reward offered. No man can make such an affidavit without perjuring himself; if any man does make such an affidavit, I shall have him arrested immediately, because there is not a word of truth in it. You will notice that Isom Hughes has made no affidavit to that effect, and his statement does not refer to workingmen in general, but to those participating in the strike of 1877. But Gev. Harrison is a sensible man, and I know that he never made any such remarks about the workingmen in that nor any other strike. I still offer the \$2,000 reward, and do not mean it as a bluff or in bad faith, as the secretary of the Knights of Labor said he at first regarded it. He also said I had not deposited the sum of \$2,000. Well, I have five or six times that sum in bank in Indianapolis, and the reward can be had when the statement alleged is proven. These attacks are inventions of the enemy, and will not affect the General's popularity in the least." "Did you read the long speech State Senator

olis, trying to prove that Gen. Harrison advised the slaughtering of strikers?" "Yes; any sane man ought to know that General Harrison never advised any such proceeding. If you will notice, none of the men quoted can say anything positively. They thisk he may have said so and so. The charges are so groundless that they scarcely need denial, General Harrison is and always has been a friend of the workingmen. Mr. Bailey, who makes the speech which the Democrats are publishing and exploding without regard to truth, is an assistant district United States attorney; he is a miserable little whipper-snapper who has more voice than brains. He is a member of the Democratic State committee, and not besitate to utter malicious and malignant partisan lies. He is much better known abroad than at home, where his reputation is neither great nor conspicuously good. The Democrats, as was expected, have bribed some poor wretches in Chicago to say that they heard General Harrison make the remarks which ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald and many other respectable Democrate cheerfully assert he never made. The fellows in Chicago who claim that General Harrison said a dollar a day was enough for a workingman are unreliable and untrustworthy, and are not willing to they would not dare do this, for if they did they would be promptly arrested for perjury. General Harrison never made use of that expression attributed to him by Democratic liars. and no one can prove that he did. The better class of Democrats in Indiana do not countenance the circulation of the falsehoods, but those who are in politics take it up and spread it in an outrageous way."

Leon O. Bailey delivered last night at Indianap-

DISCOURAGED DEMOCRATS.

They Have Polled New York and Indiana, and the Result Is Astonishing. Special to the Indianapolis Journel

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.-The Mail and Express says to-night: "Col. Calvin S. Brice, national chairman of the Democratic executive committee, did not wear his usual complacent smile today. He looked more like the Melancholy Dane pondering over wrongs and outrages that sorely needed setting aright. The cause of the Colonel's despondency was the sad news his agents reported to him about Indiana and New York. For the past few weeks the Democrats have been conducting a covert poll canvass of the two States mentioned, and the result has brought consternation instead of j.y. It was the intention of Col. Brice, though against the wishes of ex-Senator Barnum, to publish the poll of the two States if the canvass proved satisfactory to the Democrats. The report is in, and there is gnashing of teeth and a general demand for secreey on the part of employee at headquarters. In Indiana the secret agents were completely taken aback by the outlook, and made a report that things had changed since ex-Senator Hendricks carried the State in 1884. Equally discouraging reports come in from this State. It is said the poll in New York was to discover the sentiment as regards Hill and Cleveland, and whether it would be policy to throw over the former and run some other Democrat for Governor. The result has convinced the lead ers that they will have to put Governor Hill on the ticket again if the Democrata desire to make any kind of a fight. Colonel Brice's determination, or, rather, remark that it would be a campaign of intellects has had very little significence, and the poll has convinced the isaders that boodle will have to be scattered about in the old-fashioned way. By the free use of money the Democrats hope to keep the bosses and strappers true to the party. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, of recent date, printed

"We state as a fact, of which we have information that is reliable, that the Democrats polled Indiana and New York, with a result so unsatisfactory to themselves that they have suppressed the reports. The Democratic campaign has been run since December upon the President's assertion that we had an annual surplus revenue of \$113,000,000, which must be reduced to that extent by cutting off the protective duties, and now, in the heat of the cam-paign, comes the awful disclosure that, such has been the profligacy of the Cleveland administration, that but 10 per cent. of Cleveland's surplus remains. That is to say, he has missed it the same as the underlying principle upon which \$100,000,000 and a fraction, and just so the all labor organizations are founded. A friend to

bottom has dropped out of Cleveland's campaign. There never was so conclusive, dramatic and gorgeous a poetic retribution in the form of a political catastrophe."

On the top of this unhappy condition of affairs for the Democrats it was given out to-night in political circles that a dispatch had been received from the "Old Roman" hinting that time and money spent in the Northwestern States by Democrats would be simply wasted, for the Democrats would be simply wasted, for the West and Northwest will roll up big Republican majorities. Mr. Thurman is coming to this city next week, and he will be exhibited by his managers in the Madison-square Garden. He is coming ostensibly at the invitation of the Germans, who admire him, but it is generally conceded that he is to be trotted about the State in the hope that his gray hair and teard and benevolent countenance will turn benevolent countenance will turn back the procession of voters now marching into the Republican ranks. According to some well-informed politicians, Mr. Thurman narrows the contest down to this State alone, and has advised the Democratic managers to put all their money and work into the East and let the West go. By others the taking of Mr. Thurman from his home and that part of the country in which he is best known, is looked upon as a ruse to make the Republicans believe that the Democrats have given up all hopes of success there, and while the big attraction of the ticket is being led around through this and other Eastern States, sly and skillful agents will be doing underhand work in some of the Western States. The Republican managers are on the alert, however, and no such trick as that can be played upon them this year.

NEWS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Flattering Reports from All Directions Prominent Men Who Will Take the Stump.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal New York, Aug. 30 .- Chairman Quay, of the Republican national committee, did not get back from Washington to-day to attend the meeting of the Republican national executive committee, and in his absence J. S. Clarkson, the vice-chairman, presided. The meeting was held in Mr. Clarkson's room at the Everett House. Mr. Clarkson is feeling much better than he was, and will probably be able to get out in a few days. Senator Fassett, Mr. New and Messre. Herbert and Dudley were also present. Reports of a decidedly flattering nature were received. The meeting was not a long one, but much important business was transacted. A large number of letters were received yesterday by the committee in charge of the speaking department, from the leading speakers in the party, accepting invitations to speak or tendering their services. Quite a long and cordial letter was received from Senator Sherman, expressing his hearty interest in the campaign and regretting that the pressure of official duties prevented him from being on the stump now, and saying that he would at the earliest and very first opportunity during the campaign make speeches for the ticket whereever needed. A very enthusiastic letter was also received from the Hon. Fred Douglass, who accepts the invitaion to go on the stump. The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln will speak in all the doubtful States, and the Hon. A. W. Tourgee is also ready to speak for the Republican cause. A very spirited letter was received from the Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, expressing his willingness to go to the front wherever needed, and giving an enthusiastic report of the prospects in Ohio and the Western States. John B. Henderson also writes that he will go on the stump in

CHARLES H. LITCHMAN.

The General Secretary of the Knights of Labor Opposes Democracy and Free Trade. Washington, Aug. 30 .- Senator Quay, chairman of the Republican national committee, furnishes the following letter for publication:

"PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27, 1888. 'Hos. M. S. Quey, Chairman of the National Repub-"Dear Sir-My connection with the labor movement for the past fourteen years has made it necessary for me to be a close student of the causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who toil. While as a body a labor organization may refrain from active participation in politics, so much of what organized labor demands must be obtained through legislation that the individual member of the labor organization must act politically as in his judgment will best aid the aims and objects expressed in the principle of the organization he represents and whose success he desires. In the gigantic struggle now begnn, side issues count as nothing, except to aid or hinder one of the principal combatants in the political arena. However sincere may be the advocates of the measures to secure which these separate political organizations are formed, and whatever strength in votes may be shown at the polls, the fact remains that the candidate of either the Republican or Democratic party will be the next President of the United States. Therefore, to him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart, the necessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations stall be given aid, either directly or indirectly, by voice or vote. While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organizations desire, I believe that the Republican party, in adopting and advocating the American system of encouragement and protection to the labor and wages of our own land, is nearer the declarations and desires of organized labor than its free-trade opponent, the Demo-cratic party. The conflict is between the American system, as represented by the Republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people, and retain for them the market and wages of our own country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party. which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the productions of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level the standard of American wages. When the Knights of Labor and kindred organizations shall have obtained in foreign lands the same commanding position and influence enjoyed in the United States, the inequality in wages will disappear, not by leveling our wages down, but by leveling their wages up. It is far better to level up than to level

down, as the larger the income the larger the power to consume. "Until this equalization can be accomplished, and until the wages of labor abroad shall equal those at home, there must be a proper restric-tion of immigration, so that our land may not be the dumping-ground of the pauper and de-graded labor of the balance of the world. This restriction, supplemented by a continuation of thorough, systematic organization of the labor already here, in conjunction with the American idea of protection to American labor, cannot fail to secure for our people the best results of their toil, and by our example lift the labor of the whole world to a higher and better plane of existence. Whichever party wins, something must be done to regulate more strictly the importation of foreign labor under contract and the immigration of paupers and dependents. If nothing should be done, then Democratic success would mean not only free trade in goods made by pauper labor, but the importation both of the labor and the goods. While under free trade goods may be cheaper to the consumer in certain lines, the labor made idle in those lines must turn to other means of employment, and thus, by competition, compel a lower rate of wages to those already employed therein. The power of a working man to consume depends ipon what he receives for his labor. Unemployed, his power to consume, except on charity or theft, ceases. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of thieves

"What is true of the individual is equally true of the Nation. The primary elements of na-tional wealth and national prosperity are production, distribution and consumption. Whatever affects the power of labor to consume affects the entire interests of the Nation. Whatever lowers the wages of labor affects its power to consume. An average reduction of 7 per cent. on the cost of goods imported will not compensate American labor for the loss of 100 per cent. in wages in lines affected, and of from 10 to 50 per centum in wages in lines of employment by the substitution of the free-trade for the protective system. I held it to be far wiser statesmanship to build up and retain our home market by a system that protects the American than to command a market in foreign lands, secured by the wholesale degradation and pauperization of our own people.

Every dollar's worth of labor value imported

is by so much a reduction of home laborers' wages. This axiom is not offset by the declaration that there are more goods in the imported dollar's worth. The position of the protectionist is rather strengthened by such a specious presentation of the matter, because the question is then instantly forced upon every intelli-gent man, how can American labor earn dollars if the industry in which he is experienced is transferred to foreign lands? The theory of protection advocated by the Republican party is

organized labor that believes in organization as a means to enhance and maintain wages cannot consistently oppose a party that applies to all labor the same principle of protection from unfair competition that the individual organization gives to trade. Trade organizations aid in advancing wages in their respective trades, and the protective system demanded by the Republican party will secure for all the toilers in the land a similar fostering care. That this is clearly understood by most of the thicking leaders of organized labor is proved by the declaration recently made in favor of the American system and a home market by the presiding officers of the organization represent-ing the iron and the glass industries of the United States. There is no better organization of any one trade than the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers. There is no trade more thoroughly organized or better disciplined than that of the window-glass-workers, nor one in which higher wages are paid. The warning of the officers representing those trades against free trade are very significant, and should be heeded. A careful consideration of all these facts convinces me that the present is a grave crisis in the political affairs of our country, and that I have no right to remain silent. My position as general secretary of the Knights of Labor has given me an intimate knowledge

of the various phases of the labor question, and from the knowledge thus gained I do not hesitate to say that the triumph of the Democratic party, dominated by the intolerance in the South and the British free-trade sentiment in the North, would be the most serious blow to organized labor it could possibly receive. cannot remain inactive in such a conflict. Therefore, to you and your associates on the national Republican committee, as the representatives of the Republican party, I offer my services in any position or capacity where they may be desirable or be thought most useful to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the representatives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor. "I have the honor to remain yours, to com-

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

To-Day's Reception at Put-in Bay-Senator Quay Will Not Visit Harrison. Tolebo, O., Ang. 30 .- A Middle Bass special to the Blade says: "Arrangements are nearly completed by the people of Put-in Bay for the reception to-morrow afternoon. Ex-Governor Foster will make a few remarks and introduce General Harrison, who will not say more than a few words at most. The report that Chairman Quay would visit General Harrison at Middle Bass this week is untrue, and undoubtedly arises from the fact that ex-Governor Foster wrote to

Chairman Quay inviting him to Middle Bass during the stay of General Harrison. A letter has been received expressing regrets. Senator Quay says that he cannot well spare the time from the campaign to come to Middle Bass, and that no necessity exists for the trip, as there are no grave reasons why he should see General Harrison at this stage of the campaign."

Joint Debate at Carrollton, Ky. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Madison, Ind., Aug. 30.-There was a joint discussion on the political issues of the day at Carrollton, Ky., last night, between Hon. M. R. Sulzer, of this city, and Hon. Ernst C. Smith, of Carrollton, Ky. Many adherents of both parties were present from Indiana, and the courthouse was filled. Mr. Sulzer, the Republican orator, as he eloquently uttered Republican truths, was almost continuously interrupted by long-continued applause; his competitor utterly failed to answer the avalanche of facts which he thrust at him. Mr. Smith talked of Republican monopolies, and was effect-ually answered by Mr. Sulzer with the remark that every man of money could start a factory; there was no monopoly in manufacturing, but that the only monopoly Kentucky possessed was that her Green, Barren and Kentucky rivers were owned by private monopolies, which continued to oppress her citizens until the Republican party expended a portion of the surplus in Lurchasing the improvements from the owners and making them free to all of

Kentucky's people. Attorney-General Hunt at Mattoon.

special to the Indianapolis Journal MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 30.-Attorney-general George Hunt addressed a large crowd at Janesville this afternoon. Southern election frauds, tally-sheet forgers and ballot-box stuffers of the South and Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York were denounced. The tariff was discussed and an explanation and defense of the present rate of State taxation

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

Fever Continues to Increase in Jacksonville-The City Shut Off from the North.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 30. - Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever were reported to the board of health for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Among them were members of several leading families-Father Kenney, Mrs. Dr. H. P. Daniel, Mrs. Susan Sengle and O. S. Keen. There were three deaths during the same time-Lafayette Dancy, confidential clerk of the internal revenue office; Mrs. D. J. Crowley, wife of the manager of the Western Union telegraph office, and David Luigue, an Italian. A number of patients have been discharged, but the record of discharges is no longer kept by the Board of Health. It can hardly be said that the disease is more malignant than a week ago. Except for yellow fever flags and badges of the sanitary police, strangers passing through the streets would hardly notice anything more than an extraordinary summer dullness. Intense indignation was caused here by the action of the surgenn general in stopping refugees from going to healthy points to which they have been invited, and requiring that all be detained at quarantine

President Daniels, of the Citizens' Auxiliary Sanitary Association, telegraphed a vigorous protest, asserting that many of our best citizens would prefer to keep their wives and children in the stricken city rather than subject them to the exposure, without protection, of a mixed quarantine camp where there is no hospital for the suitable care of any taken with the fever. The case of young Pollard, who was brought back sick from Camp Perry and died, created great apprehension and caused the adoption of a resolution, yesterday, asking the establishment of a hospital near the camp. Two hundred rough frame houses, it is stated, will be built for a quarantine camp. Efforts will be made to depopulate the city as soon as possible. The Times-Union, to-morrow, will criticise most bitterly the Surgeon-general's order cutting the city off from many places tendering the people a welcome. "Yesterday," it will say, "closed and sealed the outlet from this city to points north of us that are inviting people of our stricken city to come and enjoy their hospitality in peace and safety. All who desire to leave, and all who can, should depart at once, but they are required to pass a weary period in a crowded and rude quarantine camp, subject to contact with the worst classes, and with the certainty, if they develop fever, of being hustled on the train and burried back to Jacksonville before they have the attention that is so vitally important in the early stages of the disease. The death of young Pollard was doubtless due to the action of the authorities sending him back to this city.'

Murdered by Footpads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 .- Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Fred Schuneman, well known in Chicago, and employed by the Philip Best Brewing Company, was shot and killed by footpals at the corner of Ada and Randolph streets. Mr. Schuneman was on his way home. It is thought that he was being robbed and attempted to defend himself. His assailants cut one of his pockets open to get his money and took his watch, breaking the chain. They then shot him through the head and drazged the body into an alley in the rear of No. 9 Ada street. The pistol shots were heard, and a search revealed the body. There is no clew to the murderers.

Knights Considering a New Departure. PITTSBURG, Aug. 30 .- Prominent Knights of

ity of introducing a resolution at the next General Assembly prohibiting any but American citizens from becoming members of the organization. Those advocating the change say that it would reduce the membership about three-fifths, but that the order would be better off with 100,000 good American citizens than with 500,000 of the class who are now coming in.

Aven's Sarsaparilla contains iodide of potassium and iron and vegetable blood purifiers.

THE QUARREL WITH CANADA

House Foreign Affairs Committee Prepares a Bill Granting Further Power.

The Committee Is Unanimous in Reporting the Measure, and It Is Thought the House Will Pass the Bill Without Opposition.

Two Members of the Dominion Cabinet Discuss the Retaliation Question.

Some Highly Important Facts that Were Not Included in Commissioner Black's Report-Other Items of Washington News.

RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee Pre-

pares a Substitute for the Wilson Bill. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30:-The committee of foreign affairs, Mr. Belmont presiding, received the report of the sub-committee on the retalia tion bill. The chairman said that in these ques tions the committee had always acted without regard to partisanship; and he hoped it would continue to do so. He referred to the fact that a bill introduced by himself, two years ago, containing a restrictive railroad provision, had been adopted by the House almost unanimously, though the railroad section was subsequently stricken out in the Senate. The committee unanimously adopted the amended bill reported by the sub-committee. Mr. Belmont having been absent when the consideration of the subject was begun, expressed the opinion that it would be proper for Mr. McCreary to report the bill to the house. It is understood to be the intention to call it up for action on next Saturday.

"A bill to empower the President to carry out the purposes of an act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other versels in certain eases, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1877.

The following is the text of the bill:

"Be it enacted that whenever the President may deam it his duty to exercise any of the powers given to him by an act entitled 'An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1887, it shall be lawful for the President, in his discretion, by proclamation to that effect, to suspend in whole or in part the transportation across the territory of the United States in bond and without the payment of duty of goods, wares and merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country from or to the British do-

minions in North America. "Sec. 2. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence river canals, the Chambly canal, or either of them, whether by tolls, drawbacks, refund of tolls or otherwise, which is or may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or any of its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President, in his discretion, to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents a ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through either the Sault Ste. Marie canal or the St. Clair flats canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the customs officers to collect the tolls levied under this act, or the President may, in his discretion, when he is satisfied there is any such discrimination, prohibit the use of said canals to any such foreign vessel. The President, when satisfied that such discrimination has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected, and said prohibition, if ordered, shall

"Sec. 2 That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to

carry this act into effect."

retaliation.

At only one point was there anything like a difference between the Democratic and Republican members. This was upon a proposition coming from the Republicans, that courtesy to Great Britain required that it should be notified that Article 29 of the treaty of Washington had been practically nullified and abrogated upon the refusal or denial of the rights of American citizens in Canadian ports. Upon this proposition there was a division on party lines resulting in its defeat by a vote of 5 to 6. When the question came up on ordering a favorable report on the substitute bill, however, there was nct a negative vote. The Republican members do not expect that the bill will meet with any opposition from their side of the House when it is called up, although the proposition which was rejected to-day may be renewed and serve as the will be taken that the President already has sufficient power to do what he desires in the way of

Talk by Members of the Dominion Cabinet.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 30. - Five thousand persons assembled at Hagersville, Ont., yesterday to listen to political addresses from Sir Hector. Langevein, Minister of Public Works, and Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice. The speeches of both Ministers are pregnant with significance, being the first public utterances of Ministers of the government since President Cleveland's retaliatory threats. Sir Hector Langevein sketched the history of the fisheries dispute, showing that the United States fell back on the treaty of 1818 of their own accord, and that Canada was maintaining her just rights. After a great deal of labor to adjust the differences amicably by treaty, the United States Senate had frustrated their efforts. Then the President followed that up with a threat to punish Canada. What for! Because there was no treaty? It was not Canada's fault. The President wanted to stop Canadian goods from coming over American railways in bond because American fishermen were not permitted to bond their fish over Canadian railways, but that right, with others, was given up by the Americans long ago in consideration of Labrador fishing advantages. These advantages she had and would not give up, while the right to bond was demanded without any concession. Canada had made many concessions. The United States could not expect to have all the conceding on Canada's side. He respected the dignity of the United States, and he was sure they all did, but Capada had bonor and dignity as a nation and as a part of the British empire, and no true Canadian was disposed to lower Canada's position. Referring to unrestricted reciprocity, he said it was sugar-costed commercial union. While discussing President Cleve land's message he said they should be collected and calm. If their neighbors got excited they should consider the time at which their neighbor's excitement existed. They should not resent too much hard names and the hard words that were spoken against Canada. Canada was a great country. territorially as large or larger than the United States. They had different institutions, some of which, at least, were better, in his opinion, than those in the United States. Canada held her Ministers responsible to her people, which was not the case in the United States. Was it not much better to have a Ministry directly responsible to the people, so that when wrongdoing and mismanagement prevailed the people could turn the ministers out? Sir John Thompson said: "The Liberal leaders have been starring through the province of Ontario, but all their efforts were in vain. An

evil genius was pursuing them. They had been preaching a new gospel, proclaiming that the only salvation for Canada was the adoption of unrestricted reciprocity; but even while they were preaching about better trade relations, the President of the United States and the Senate took counsel together find out the best way to baraes Canada most with the least injury to their own country. There was little prospect of getting any advantage from the United States when its representatives showed such hostility. But he was sincerely glad at the good the President's message had done in this country. It had evoked a national spirit which speaks through the press and the people of both political parties. The citizens of Canada were in no mood to submit to the dictation of any foreign power. The liberal press in Toronto and Montreal wer-